

Year Five English (Term 2.2)

Persuasive Writing

Knowledge Organiser

Features of a newspaper report

Orientation	The lead paragraph (the introduction). It sets the scene for the main body by explaining who, what, where and when the story is concerned.
Picture	An image – usually a photograph or court illustration – of something relevant to the subject of the newspaper report.
Headline	short and snappy (often using techniques such as alliteration/puns/shock-factor) to catch the reader's eye. It should make the reader want to know more.
Reorientation	the concluding (final) paragraph, usually written in present or future tense. It brings the reader up-to-date with the story.
Date	tells us when the report was published – not when the event occurred. It is written in full.
Caption	gives a short written description about the picture.
Subheading	a short, snappy sentence or phrase that gives more information about the headline. It doesn't give away the story though!
Quotes	included in the main body to make it sound more reliable. The quotes are usually given by witnesses or people affected by the story.
Byline	details who the report has been written by.
Main body	gives the details of the story. It is found between the orientation and reorientation. It usually contains two or more quotes.

Layout

1 Mr. T. Smith, 89 Fawcote Lane, Twinklstone, WAI2 4QP.

2 Monday 26th November 2016

3 Mr. S. Pilkington, 32 Warren Drive, Warwickshire, S13 4AP.

4 Dear Mr Pilkington,

5 I am writing to complain about the vegetables purchased from your shop three days ago. Firstly, the potatoes which were not only hollow, but had an infestation of ants within them. Secondly, the 500g of mushrooms were actually doorknobs which had been painted grey. Last was the watermelon. Upon closer inspection this was no watermelon, rather a football painted green. This standard is unacceptable and I demand a refund for these goods. You should expect a visit from myself within the week.

6 Yours sincerely Mr. T. Smith

Undaunted by the **crossfire**, the aliens approached.

Entering in **precise v-information**, the aliens approached.

Menacingly, the daleks approached.

-ed -ing -ly

Formal: Yours faithfully Informal: Yours sincerely

Relative Clauses

My grandmother (**who** is ninety-two) is a gymnast.

Italy – **where** pizza is said to have been invented – is in Europe.

The vases, **which** were antiques, were extremely valuable.



Literal Questions

- The **easy** questions!
- Usually worth **1** mark
- Sometimes ask you to tick a box or copy a word/phrase
- The answer can be found right there in the text
- Skim-read for the answer

Who? What? When? Where?

PC Page can only see what is 'right there' in front of him and so he is associated with asking and answering **literal** questions.

Inference Questions

- Usually worth **2** marks
- You need to **think** about these questions
- Read between the lines**
- Use clues such as words and phrases to find the answer.

Why? How?

The **Text Detective** is a higher ranking member of the police force who can solve **inference** questions by thinking and searching for hidden clues.

Evaluative Questions

- Usually worth **3** marks – so your answer needs **3** parts
- Often look at the **thoughts** and **feelings** of characters or what you think might happen next
- Use **evidence** in the text to explain the reasons for your answer.

Why? How?

The **judge** gives reasons for his answers and explains them using evidence from the text.

Persuasive Writing Techniques

P	power of three	<i>Flying away like this is reckless, selfish and downright dangerous.</i>
E	emotive language	<i>I am devastated. My darling children will be heartbroken when they hear their favourite farmyard friends have abandoned them.</i>
R	rhetorical questions	<i>How would you feel if I were to float away? Who would take care of you then?</i>
S	say it again (repetition)	<i>How could you abandon me like this? How could you? How?</i>
U	undermine opposing views	<i>Whilst some may argue that.... I wholeheartedly disagree because...</i>
A	anecdote	<i>The last time pigs flew like this, they flew all the way to Australia and never returned. The farmer lost his livelihood.</i>
D	direct address	<i><u>You</u> must come down to Earth immediately!</i>
E	exaggeration	<i>The world will end if you don't return immediately! I shall die of a broken heart!</i>

DAD WEVERS!

Description
Action
Dialogue
Where
Adverb
Verb
Estimation of time
Rhetorical Question
Simile or Metaphor
Exclamation or onomatopoeia

- Highlight the key word in the question.
- Scan the text for the key word (or a synonym).
- Highlight the key word in the text.
- Read around the key word until you find the answer – highlight if you need to
- Check the information answers the question.
- Write the answer down.
- Repeat for the next question!

Explaining PEEL: I had an unusual childhood

P - I had a pet elephant when I was a child.

E - My parents owned a circus.

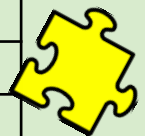
L - I have a photograph showing me gazing dreamily out of the window with my pet elephant.

L - This photo proves that I had a pet elephant when I was a child.

Conjunctions

Subordinating

Coordinating



For
And
Nor
But
Or
Yet
So



determiner + adjective + noun
= **expanded noun phrases**
several furious frogs



determiners

Punctuating Lists

A colon and some commas:
I packed: my swimming costume, some goggles, a towel and some coins.

A colon and some semi-colons:
I packed: my favourite swimming costume; my brother's swimming goggles; a stripy, purple beach towel and some coins for the lockers.

Apostrophes for omission

can't # won't # doesn't # shan't # didn't # could've # would've

Apostrophes for possession

Kiera's coat // James's coat
the lion's tail // the lions' tails
the children's shoes
the women's toilets // the men's toilets

Paragraphs

Modal Verbs

indicate how likely it is that something will happen

Certainty

must
will
can
shall



Probable

would
ought to
should

Possible

could
might
may



Simile: The sun was as round and shiny as a gold coin.

Metaphor: The sun was a round, shiny gold coin.

Articles	Demonstrative	Possessive Adjectives
the an a	this that these those	my, your his, her its, our your, their
Quantifiers	Numbers	Ordinals
some, any few, little more, much every	one, two three, four twenty, hundred	first, second third, last next

Adverbials of time

Afterwards
Already
Always
Immediately
Last month
Yesterday
Yesterday / Today / Tomorrow
In January / On Friday
In the morning / afternoon
As soon as she could
Before long / Soon
After a while
All of a sudden / Just then
Later / Eventually
In the blink of an eye

Johnny reminded us, "Always begin a new speaker on a new line!"

"Take care with your punctuation," he added.

Instead of 'said', try:
shouted ~ yelled ~ called ~ laughed ~ giggled ~ cried ~ whispered ~ muttered ~ explained ~ exclaimed ~ questioned ~ announced ~ protested ~ argued ~ sighed ~ moaned ~ complained ~ disagreed ~ agreed ~ lied ~ admitted

Show, don't tell!

Relative clauses using brackets
My grandma (who is eighty-five) is a roller-skating champion. I enjoy visiting my grandma (who is a roller-skating champion).
Relative clauses using dashes
My grandma - who is eighty-five - is a roller-skating champion.
Relative clauses using commas
My grandma, who is eighty-five, is a roller-skating champion.

Prepositional phrases

A troll lived under the bridge. → Under the bridge lived a troll.

Simple sentences: <i>The werewolf growled.</i>
Compound sentences: The werewolf growled and stalked the oblivious girl.
Complex sentences: The werewolf growled while stalking the oblivious girl. // While stalking the oblivious girl, the werewolf growled.

How to punctuate bullet points:

To make this cake:

- measure the ingredients
- add them to the bowl
- stir the mixture
- pour the mixture into the tin
- place the tin into the oven.
- set the timer for 30 minutes.

Standard and Non-standard English	
Non-standard English	They ain't got nothing.
Standard English	They haven't got anything.
Non-standard English	We was there yesterday.
Standard English	We were there yesterday.
Non-standard English	Pass me them books!
Standard English	Pass me those books!

Statements
The frogs floated into the sky. Most frogs enjoyed the adventure.
Questions
<u>Why</u> are the frogs floating? <u>Where</u> are the frogs going?
Commands
<u>Tell</u> the frogs to come back! Take a picture of the frogs.

Fronted adverbials

An adverb or phrase containing an adverb, that appears at the beginning of a sentence.

Excitedly, the frogs glanced around.
In amazement, the turtle gazed at the frogs.
In a flash, the frogs had disappeared.

Remember to include a comma before writing the rest of the sentence.